



Convoy for Freedom Ottawa

Integrated Mobilization Operational Plan

Time & Management Tracking: Refer to your own Police Service.

Convoy for Freedom Ottawa Integrated Mobilization Operational Plan

OPERATIONAL PLAN

PLAN WRITTEN BY: Integrated Planning Cell
RCMP, OPP, TPS, YRP, PRP

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1.0 Operational Plan Format

The front portion of the Convoy for Freedom Operational Plan will identify the following:

- Executive Summary;
- Situation & Mission;
- Support & Services;
- Command & Control; and
- Communication.

Appended to the Operational Plan will be document that will outline:

- Appendix “A”- Maps which include affected zones, road closures and traffic points;
- Appendix “B”- Injunction Order Letter;
- Appendix “C”- Related Events;
- Appendix “D”- Ottawa Police Service- Unified Maintenance Support Plan;
- Appendix “E”- Authorities; and
- Appendix “F”- Contingency Plans

2.0 Executive Summary

2.1 Background

On January 15th, 2022 the federal government began requiring all truckers crossing the border from the United States into Canada to be vaccinated.

As of January 23rd, 2022 all non-Americans entering the United States at a land border must be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

As a result, “On Friday January 28th, 2022, a small convoy of vehicles including transport trucks with trailers arrived in Ottawa and took up position on Wellington Street in front of Parliament Hill.

On Saturday January 29th, 2022, hundreds more vehicles of all sizes arrived throughout the day and descended on the downtown core. Vehicles are now parked in unsanctioned areas on City streets impacting the regular flow of traffic and movement of people in the downtown core.

Convoy demonstrators and supporters of the convoy participants have conducted demonstrations long Wellington Street, Supreme Court lawns, Parliament Hill, Confederation Park and intersections including Rideau Street at Sussex.

Marches have occurred in support of the convoy on foot from Quebec over the Interprovincial bridges. Demonstrators and supporters have been re-supplying vehicles with fuel and replenishing other combustibles in the designated and undesignated staging areas which constitute a public safety hazard. Constant sounding of air and truck horns throughout the day and evening have negatively impacted the resident’s quality of life in the surrounding neighbourhoods.

*On February 7, 2022, Justice McLean of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice granted an temporary injunction restraining any person, who has notice of the court order, from using air horns or train horns, other than those on a motor vehicle of a municipal fire department. This order applies to the downtown core in the City of Ottawa which is defined as any streets north of Highway 417 (Queensway). The injunction has been granted for a period of 10 days (i.e. until end of day February 17, 2022) and will be enforced by the Ottawa Police Service and its partners effective immediately.*¹

Refer to Appendix “B”- Injunction Order.

A state of Emergency was declared on February 6th, 2022 by Mayor Jim Watson due to the ongoing demonstration.

Declaring a state of emergency reflects the serious danger and threat to the safety and security of residents posed by the ongoing demonstrations and highlights the need for support from other jurisdictions and levels of government. It also provides greater flexibility within the municipal administration to enable the City of Ottawa to manage business continuity for essential for its residents and enables more flexibility procurement process, which could help purchase equipment required by frontline workers and first responders.”²

3.0 Situation

*The area of operations was originally identified by Ottawa Police Service to be in the downtown core in the area of Parliament Hill in the City of Ottawa. As the trucks arrived on the weekend of the 28th, 29th and 30th of January, operators immediately began flooding the core from multiple directions off the 417. The sheer volume in combination with the multiple options to enter the city made it impossible to fully control their movements. All attempts were made using police resources, heavy barricades and heavy equipment to maintain routes open for emergency response to the residents and businesses as much as possible.*³

At the time of report, it’s believed there are approximately 400 motor vehicles which also includes transport trucks and approximately 1000 people which include children, elderly, those who require mobility assistances and dogs.

Refer to Appendix “A” for Maps which include identified zones & traffic points. .

On February 11, 2022, the Premier Doug Ford declared a state of emergency for the Province of Ontario. Ontario Premier Doug Ford has declared a state of emergency in an effort to put an end to the “siege” in Ottawa and Windsor as the truck convoy protests continue to disrupt traffic and prevent the transport of goods across the Canadian border.

¹ Ottawa Police Service – Briefing Power Point, pg. 11

² Ottawa Truck Demonstration Operational Plan (9 Feb ’22) Phase 2.1 v3.0 Final, pg. 5

³ Ottawa Truck Demonstration Operational Plan (9 Feb ’22) Phase 2.1 v3.0 Final, pg. 6

Ford made the announcement Friday at Queen's Park, saying he will convene cabinet and "use legal authorities to urgently enact orders" that will:

- Protect international border crossings, as well as the 400-series highways, airports, bridges, ports and railways in the province.
- Fines for non-compliances will be severe, the premier said, with a maximum penalty of \$100,000 and up to a year imprisonment.
- Potentially allow for vehicle seizures, and loss of driver's licences.

In addition, Ontario court freezes access to donations for truckers' protest from GiveSendGo.

2.0 Mission

We are dedicated to delivering police services, and in partnership with our communities, to keep our Cities a safe place to be.

2.1 Objectives

1. To facilitate a resolution through de-escalation, graduated measurable and multi phased response while ensuring the safety of participants, citizen and members of participating agencies; and
2. Return the City of Ottawa to state of normality.

3.0 Execution

3.1 Overview

This guide has been developed in collaboration with various police agencies to support Ottawa Police Service. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), Toronto Police Service (TPS), York Regional Police (YRP) and Peel Regional Police (PRP) will work directly in the planning and support to the existing operational strategies implemented by the Ottawa Police Service.

This guide is intended to provide direction and guidance to various police agencies as a response as well as a framework for the implemented of an Incident Management System during this event. The responsibility for actual command and control remains at the discretion of the Ottawa Police Service Incident Commander **Inspector Rob Burnier** with the support and consultation with the Integrated Planning Cell Commander **Chief Superintendent Carson Pardy**.

This plan has been developed as a guide only. Based on the intelligence provided, the Integrated Planning Cell Team will support and provide additional police resources (which also include Police Liaison Officers (PLT) & Public Order Units from across the country) for deployment as required to complete Ottawa Police Services mandate.

The Integrated Planning Cell has established a framework to enhance the OPS current deployment concept.

3.2 Concept of Operations

We are recommending a Police Liaison Team (PLT) lead, negotiation based approach for the next few operational periods with the clear objective of significantly reducing the footprint of the demonstration activity currently taking place in Ottawa. Through the development of Strategic Messaging designed to support the goals established by Strategic Command. This messaging package will ensure that consistent messaging is provided by PLT's, uniform officers in their interactions with protesters, media releases and social media posts. This consistent messaging will serve to support and reinforce the efforts of PLT teams to negotiate the exit of protesters.

Communications

- daily press conferences or outward facing communication from the police service, so that all are clear on what police are trying to achieve
- Control the Narrative - Whenever possible, police should control the narrative to fight misinformation in both the current and post event stages. When there is a void of information, misinformation will continue to proliferate
- Controlling the narrative will ensure tensions are eased within the group and predictability of outcomes will be more sustainable

This negotiation plan will be supported by contingency plans to address targeted enforcement as deemed beneficial by Command in support of the primary goal of reducing the footprint of this illegal occupation.

Ultimately, the ideal outcome would be negotiating the complete withdrawal of all protesters in the City of Ottawa.

Provide education on peaceful, lawful, safe demonstrations

- The police respect the Charter right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Demonstration activity must be peaceful, lawful and safe.
 - The OPP also recognizes the rights of the general public, local residents and businesses to a safe environment.
-
- messaging to stakeholders on the difference and consequences of being arrested vs. being charged (for instance, the possibility of travel restrictions in the absence of an actual charge)
 - Ask them to move, to open up roads. Be clear on what police are trying to achieve
 - Ask how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to be arrested? Are they wanting to be arrested?
 - Recognize criminality – provide information on charges (see Appendix A)

- Provide potential messaging in the event of actual or potential arrest (see Strategies for Communication Pre-Arrest below)
- Read a Notice to Participants at onset of arrest activities (below)
 - Provide an overview/notice to recognize issues, don't want to ruin relationships but need to recognize ongoing concerns
- When arrests occur, PLT should reach out to other groups to inform of current events and potential next steps

However, in the event that a core group remains in spite of all negotiation efforts and clear education on potential legal consequences of continued illegal occupation, this plan supports the further removal of occupiers through a combination of enforcement, arrest and Public Order actions.

3.3 Desired Outcomes

- - The Police will act to preserve the peace, maintain public safety and investigate unlawful activities, in accordance with legislated responsibilities and common law duties.
 - Open communication, a reasoned, tempered approach and the proper use of police discretion guide the response.
- 1. Simple appeal to leave to group membership
 - Inform that their actions are unlawful
 2. Reasoned appeal to leave: explain your request
 - Openly ask individuals to move/open roads. Be clear about what police are trying to achieve
 - If they choose to leave at this time to discontinue action will not be arrested and they can leave
 - Participants should be clear on how far they are willing to go, what is their ideal outcome in the event of arrests?
 3. Personal appeal: Explain implications of arrest. Caution that continued unlawful activity will result in being arrested and they could face charges.
 - Advise that those who have lawyers that they should be speaking to them and be able to identify leadership
 4. Final appeal: "Is there anything I can reasonably say or do to make you cooperate?"
 - "Can I confirm that you understand that you will be arrested and could face charges?"
 - Provide documentation if available
 5. Take action: arrest or removal of individuals with appropriate legal considerations

Post-Event Considerations

- Creation of outward facing communications strategy
- Craft messaging surrounding event to control the narrative, this should be *approved and ready to go out before arrests are made* recognizing that trust between police and some community members or groups may have been eroded (see Draft remarks in Appendix) B
- Strategies should be developed and implemented to restore relationships

-
- Government = plans, communications and time
- Participants = perceived victory (restrictions removed and depart the City)
- OPS rebuild victory – community supports (rebuilt police confidence)
- Return to state of normality
 - Restore City Services
 - Traffic circulation re-established
 - Business in the affected area – regular government businesses
 - Restore standard of living for residents of effected area
 - Ontario
 - Return of partner agencies to home jurisdictions
 - Participants leave
 - Return standard of policing
 - New Normal may Ontario look like
 - Lessons learned, enhanced training, Continued & increased collaboration
 - Strategic Coordination between governments, police and sharing of services
 - Canada
 - Gov't education program for the general public what are rights of protest
 - Lessons Learnt – Regional, Provincial and Federal
- Return Ontario/Canada policing to normal standard (Pandemic)
 - Template already (Pandemic & Non Pandemic)
- Future response structure built

3.4 Deployment Plan

3.4.1 Current Ottawa Police Deployment Staffing

- i. Refer to Appendix “D”- Unified Maintenance Support Plan

3.4.2 Surge Capacity

- i. All Chiefs across major cities have been asked to identify available resources to deploy and assist the City of Ottawa; and
- ii. All response shall remain in the hands of OPP for coordination (opp.ghq.eoc@opp.ca)

3.4.3 Staging Location

- i. If the need should arise to deploy additional members to an ongoing or emergent event staging locations shall be identified as required.

3.4.4 Incident Command Post (ICP)

- i. TBD

3.3.7 Road Closures

- i. Refer to Appendix "A"- Maps

3.3.8 Proposed Contingency Plans

The following Plans will be provided by the respective Specialized Units:

- POU deployment
- CBRNE Response
- Traffic Plans-DEPLOYMENT/OFFICER DETAILS
- Serious Injury/Fatality Reconstruction Scene & Investigation
- Hostile Vehicle Mitigation
- Static Traffic Control Point
- Immediate Action Response Plan (IARD) in a crowd or on fringe
- Medical- Person down & perception of events
- Paramedic- Person down and perception of event
- Weather – member welfare
- Ottawa Fire Service- Vehicle/Structure Fire
- Ottawa Public Health- unsanitary disease breakout
- City Service Plan
 - Street Clean up on standby (Street sweeper, graffiti removal, garbage cleanup, removal of protest, signage etc.)
 - OC Transpo
 - Ottawa roads
- Finance assistance- To participants if needed
- Obstruction Removal- vehicle and persons
- Participant/Vehicle
 - Owner Remove (Compliant vs. Displaced only)
 - Tow
 - Mechanical breakdown
- Child Services
- Arrest Plan- small number of arrest & mass arrest
- Air support/surveillance- site surveillance
- Mass Casualty Plan

The following Plans to be developed for post end state:

- Traffic Plan
- Prevention Plan

3.4 Investigative Plan

3.4.1 Levels of Authority/Decision Making & Approvals

- i. TBD by OPS

3.5 Enhanced Security

3.5.1 Event / Risk Assessment

- i. OPS have completed an Event Assessment and will continue to monitor.

3.5.2 Intelligence Reports

- i. RCMP & OPP continue to assess and monitor any current intelligence associated to this event.

3.6 Specialized Units

3.6.1 Emergency Task Force (ETF) & Chemical, Biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) Unit

- i. ETF & CBRNE will continue to respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedure; and
- ii. Dedicated members are assigned and shall deploy as required from the Tech Police Operational Facility (TPOF) and on standby.

3.6.2 OPS Public Safety Unit (PSU)

- i. OPS has dedicated Public Safety Unit members assigned to this event in a Quick Response Team Capacity in teams of five (5); and
- ii. The PSU Commander is TBD

3.6.3 External Partners POU

- i. RCMP & OPP have dedicated POU teams dedicated to this event; and
- ii. All POU members have attended however are currently not activated; and
- iii. If the need should arise, members will deploy.

Evidence Gathering Teams (EGT)

EGTs are videographers that have the capability of gathering digital evidence of crowd activity and illegal behaviour. For safety reasons, a support officer will be attached to the videographer any time they are on the ground. Of note, the EGTs' capacity to deploy has been hampered by staffing shortages and operational demands.

Evidence Continuity Officers (CFIS)

There is at least one Evidence Continuity Officer team deployed 24/7. The ECT is responsible for documenting and recording evidence seizures by QRTs of fuel deliveries.

3.7 Generalized Support Units

3.7.1 Wagon- Court Services Personnel

- i. OPS have two (2) dedicated prisoner transport vehicles each with the capacity of ten prisoners; and
- ii. Both transport vehicles are currently staged in the downtown footprint and will deploy as required.

Police Liaison Teams

Mandate

The Police Liaison Team consists of members from the Ottawa Police Service, Ontario Provincial Police, and other policing partners. PLT members shall dress in their respective Police Services Uniform and wear their designated Police Liaison Team identifying markings.

The Police Liaison Team is responsible for the security of people, property, the prevention of crime and maintenance of peace and order within all affected areas. This responsibility includes respecting the fundamental freedoms of thought, belief, opinion, expression and peaceful assembly, as enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

During the protest members of the PLT will actively interact at the street level with all partners and seek to negotiate the reduction of the protest size.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Ottawa Police Service PLT members and their partners will:

- Establish and maintain open and transparent lines of communication between police and stakeholders
- Deliver key messaging, including expectations of police, so that stakeholders may make informed choices
- Attempt to develop solutions and alternatives through effective problem solving and dispute resolution
- Update police commanders and planners of stakeholders concerns and plans
- To liaise with Traffic and Site Managers and provide regular updates as to crowd movement and activity.
- Function as part of an integrated unit with members of the OPP and other police agencies
- Provide regular updates to the R₀ Coordinator with regard to crowd movement and activity.
- Participate in the development of Strategic Messaging designed to support their negotiation goals

3.7.3 City of Ottawa – By-Laws

- i. There are dedicated members of the City of Ottawa By-Law deployed to this event; and
- ii. A By-Law liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC.

3.8 External Agencies

3.8.1 Ottawa Paramedic Services

- i. Ottawa Paramedic Services will continue to respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedures; and
- ii. A dedicated liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC.

3.8.2 Ottawa Fire Department

- i. Ottawa are aware of these events and will respond to calls for service, as per their standard operating procedures;
- ii. A dedicated liaison has been assigned to the NCRCC; and
- iii. Should a major fire occur in the protest zone, a significant police response will be necessary.

3.8.3 Private Towing

- i. In the event a participant wishes to request a Private Tow, members are to direct them to REDA, RED, REDA & Recovery at (613) REDAC.

3.8.4 Bylaw Enforcement

- i. A dedicated member from the Bylaw Enforcement is impeded into the OPS command center; and
- ii. Dedicated members are deployed on a regular basis within the event boundaries.

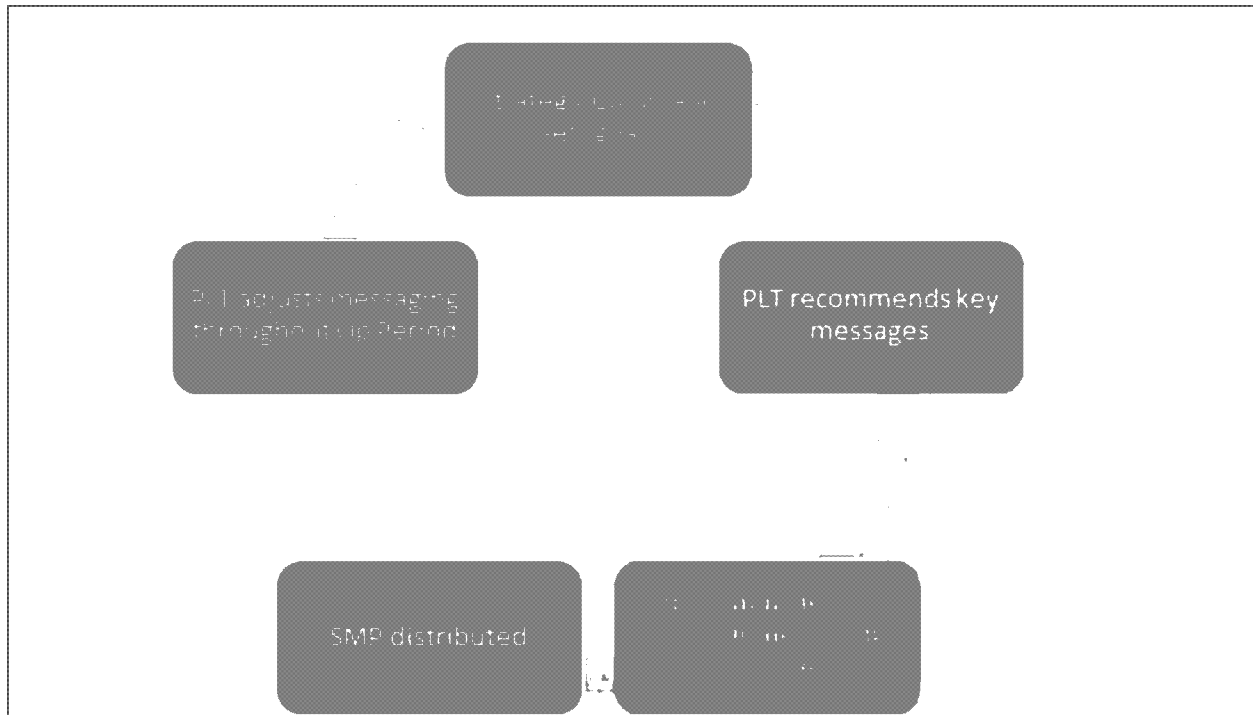
Refer to Appendix “E”- Authorities

3.8.5 Media

- i. Members of the media, whether they are operating a camera or simply interviewing attendees, are recognized as an essential service, **as agreed by the federal government**;
- ii. When responding to large gatherings or protests, members must recognize the role media play in covering the events. Officers should balance accommodating the media’s coverage with public safety; and
- iii. Any request for media inquiries and comment shall be directed to OPS Media Relations Officer for follow up.

3.9 Strategic Messaging Development Cycle

- Strategic Command will evaluate the current intelligence, PLT feedback from the night and day shifts to establish the objectives they wish to accomplish for the next days deployment cycle, the objectives must be SMART goals.
- The PLT will receive the objectives from Strategic Command and they will develop key messages that will support the days objectives in addition to other standardize common messaging.
- Key messaging will be provided to Corporate Communications who will develop them into an overall strategic communications package for the operational period. The Strategic Communications Package will include: ???
- It is critical for key messages to be delivered to all involved officers to incorporate into interactions with protesters, this can be done through briefings, cut and paste to group chats, messaged out over media platforms (MWS's in police vehicles) and email, every officer should know and understand the common messaging as well as the daily messaging.
- Over the course of the deployment period the PLT commander for the day will receive from deployed members the effectiveness of the messaging and PLT work and provide updates to Strategic Command teams.
- If at particular messaging point is not well received it can be eliminated and or altered for the duration of the deployment period, in real time.
- This would require multi node messaging sent out to currently deployed members and an alteration of the next shift briefing.
- The Strategic Communications Package should be shared with partner policing agencies to promote consistency in messaging across protest sites province wide.
- The daily and common messaging will be broadcast through any and all modes of communications to include but not limited to:
 - Social Media messaging;
 - Media Releases;
 - Speaking Points for the Chief of Police, Commissioners and Commanders to any members providing information to the public or the media ;
 - Key points for Command Briefings
 - In person interviews by on the spot, person on the street, bona fide or citizen reporters
- The Strategic Communications Package should also include consideration to other themes for release through social media and other channels. This could include highlighting impacts to the local community and businesses, highlighting criminal acts within the protest and generally seeking to control the narrative of both the protest and police actions and objectives.
 - Included in this communications node should be the consideration given to purchasing air time for public service announcements



4.0 Administration and Logistics

4.1 Administration

4.1.1 Sick Reporting

- i. Should a member report for duty with COVID like symptoms and fail a self screening assessment shall notify their Supervisor; and
- ii. PCR testing is available at Brewer Area located at 151 Brewer Way, Ottawa, hours of operation are 08:30-15:30 hours.

<https://www.ottawapublichealth.ca/en/shared-content/assessment-centres.aspx>

4.1.2 Time Management/Tracking

- i. All external partners shall ensure they record their time management and tracking through their respective agencies.

4.1.3 Dress Requirements

- i. Uniform of the Day shall be worn in accordance as per the external agencies Service Governance.

4.1.4 Body Worn Cameras

- i. External agencies who are equipped with body worn cameras shall ensure their cameras **are activated**; and
- ii. Officers in an enforcement capacity will be recording all interactions with the community due to the volatile nature of these events in the past further that live stream technology will be in use to ensure a consistent and measured approach to any enforcement efforts.

4.1.5 Professionalism

- i. Members are reminded that all interactions with the public must be professional;
- ii. Personal or political opinions relating to the protest shall not be expressed;
- iii. Members shall remain properly attired at all times and ensure that their name tags are properly affixed to their outermost garment, as prescribed in Service Governance; and
- iv. Badge numbers shall remain visible to the public at all times by wearing the slip-ons that bear their badge numbers on the cloth epaulettes of their outermost garment, as prescribed in Service Governance.

4.1.6 Civilian Oversight- Federal

Major Police Incident – members shall be investigated by the Invited Agency

NOTE: Current Operation: Several members have been sworn in as Ottawa Special Constables

Civilian Oversight: The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC)

- i. The Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC) has the authorities to conduct reviews and investigations; and
- ii. The CRCC authorities includes the ability to conduct specific activity reviews, to summon and compel witnesses during investigations or hearings to provide oral and documentary evidence, and to have greater access to RCMP information.

Internal Conduct: Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act (Accountability Act) Conduct

- i. Under the RCMP Act, the majority of conduct matters will be dealt with through a meeting process to provide the member with an opportunity to be heard while also giving managers and employees greater flexibility when dealing with conduct issues;
- ii. Conduct hearings are only initiated in cases where dismissal is being sought and a conduct board has broader authority to manage proceedings.

USE OF FORCE:

- i. All member use of force investigations will be done under the RCMP Act and if required by an external agency.

4.1.7 Civilian Oversight- Provincial***Special Investigative Unit:***

- i. The operational plan should identify the notification and structure in relation to the activation of a legislated oversight body. Being mindful that the Special Investigative Unit has specific jurisdiction over all municipal, regional and provincial police officers;
- ii. The Unit's investigative jurisdiction is limited to those incidents involving officials where there is a serious injury, death, allegation of sexual assault or discharge of a firearm by an official at a person; and
- iii. A person sustains a serious injury if the injury in question is likely to interfere with the person's health or comfort and is not transient or trifling in nature. A serious injury includes:
 - an injury that results in admission to a hospital;
 - a fracture to the skull, or to a limb, rib or vertebra;
 - burns to a significant proportion of a person's body;
 - the loss of any portion of a person's body; or
 - a loss of vision or hearing

Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)

- i. Notification and structure should be identified in relation to complaints that do not fall within the mandate of the SIU. Direction should be established and referrals to the appropriate police service needs to be identified in relation to real time complaints and post event complaints; and
- ii. OIPRD complaints are identified within the following caveats lack of service, policy, or improper conduct by an official (e.g. allegations of racial profiling, harassment, corruption, or use of force without serious injury).

4.1.8 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- i. When interacting with a member of the members shall wear full PPE, if six feet of physical distancing may not be possible, unless extenuating circumstances dictate otherwise. Members must be able to articulate the circumstances that prevented the use of PPE; and
- ii. Members from specialized units shall adhere to established unit specific policies regarding use of PPE.

4.2 Logistics

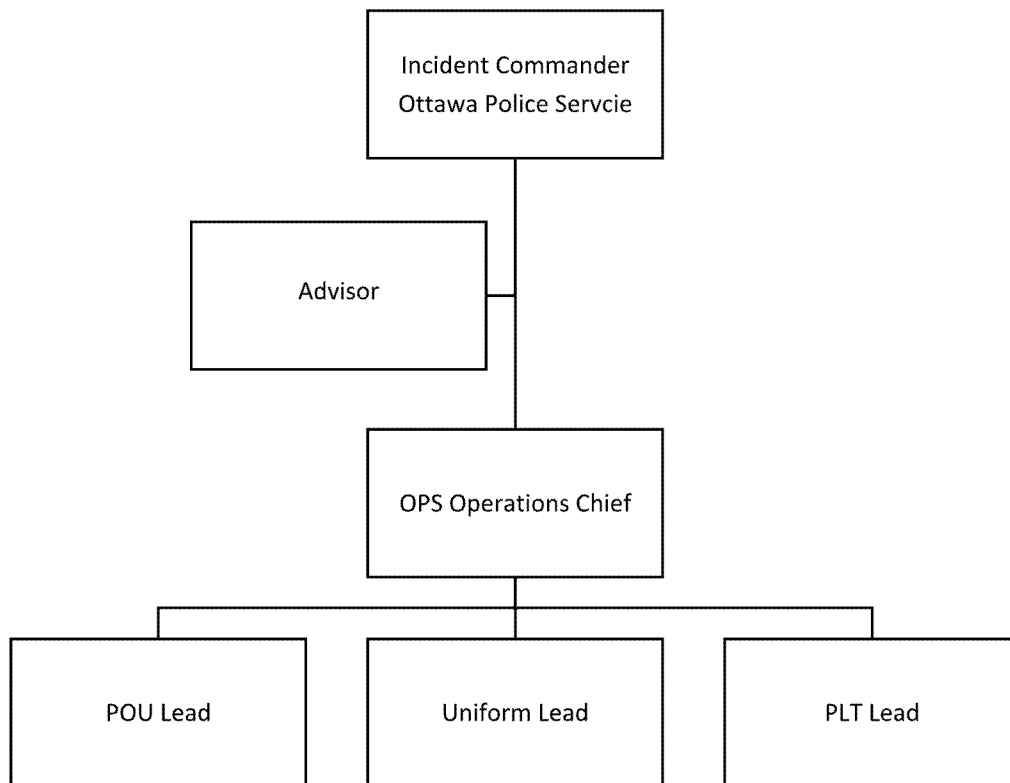
4.2.1 Down Centers

- i. City Hall located at 110 Laurier Avenue West - for PLT and Frontline;
- ii. Chateau Laurier located at 1A Rideau Street– warming center only; and
- iii. HSPC Bank located 131 Queen- **for POU members only** (TBC)

5.0 Command, Control and Communications

5.1 Command & Control Structure

- i. At any time during the staffing period, there shall only be one Incident Commander having command and control over the event;
- ii. As per the organizational chart contained below, members shall provide situational reports through the appropriate chain of command at the frequency directed; and
- iii. The Incident Commander shall provide regular updates to Senior Management Team (SMT) to ensure situational awareness and alignment with OPS goals and objectives are met.



Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is a multi-agency committee composed of Chiefs of Police, or designates, responsible for providing executive support to the Unified Command Centre and is the highest police decision-making authority in the organizational structure. The Committee is responsible for assessing and guiding all strategic decisions regarding the operation and will resolve any disagreement or operational problem generated by the Unified Command Centre.

The size and scope of the Major Event will determine the involvement of multiple police agencies for overall operations during the event. This may result from cross-jurisdictional issues and / or multiple agency mandates. In this situation, representatives at the executive level from each agency will form the Major Event Steering Committee. In the National Capital Region it is not uncommon for a steering committee to have representation from the RCMP, OPP, Gatineau PS, Surete de Quebec, and the Canadian Forces.

The Steering Committee will provide direction and oversight at a strategic level during the planning phase as well as during the operational phase. The committee members are ultimately responsible for all policing and security strategies that will be implemented during the event.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- Assessing resource requests and giving due consideration to other needs across the province
- Resolving disagreements or conflicts with respect to operational deployments or jurisdictional matters as they arise
- Ensuring that strategic decisions are consistent with the individual roles and mandates of the policing partners
- Assessing any emerging critical incidents to determine jurisdictional authority the appropriate
- The Event Commander is responsible for briefing the steering committee on developments and receiving direction in accordance with the decision matrix.

Commanders Intent***here or in the POU plan**

This large scale protest is drawing significant public, media and political attention, domestically as well as internationally. The Ottawa Police Service and its partners will be present to ensure that the freedoms of all individuals are respected and that participants conduct themselves in a responsible and lawful manner that does not jeopardize the safety and security of the public, community or the police. Ultimately, the Ottawa Police Service and its' partner policing agencies intent is to return the City of Ottawa to a state of normalcy.

There will be a highly visible uniform presence, in areas where it is anticipated crowds could congregate, to manage crowds and traffic, ensure public safety and make efforts to reduce the size of the protest. Officers must be extremely vigilant for any potential threats or suspicious activities and investigate fully. The Ottawa Police Service will consistently enforce all relevant legislation to ensure that a lawful atmosphere does not escalate into a disorderly and unlawful crowd situation. Disorderly conduct and criminal behaviour will not be tolerated and will be dealt with in a manner that does not jeopardize officer safety.

In the event that crowd behaviour deteriorates and public safety is jeopardized the Incident Commander may put measures in place to increase the police presence and deploy specialized resources such as Public Order Units.(also referred to as Public Safety Unit)

Officer guidelines to carving out Commander's Intent

In the event of an unruly crowd situation, there are officer safety considerations related to making an arrest:

- Situational assessment, planning and action is something officers instinctively do every day in the execution of their duties as a police officer, particularly when the application of force is being considered
- An unruly crowd situation does not negate an officer's legal requirement to abide with the Provincial Use of Force model
- Actions that an officer chooses during a crowd management situation may have an impact on the overall event.
- Each officer will have to balance their response with the possible consequences and impact it will have to their personal safety and the safety and security of others involved in the event.
- Criminal Offences will not be tolerated but immediate arrest may not always be practicable. Officers must be aware of their situation and consider all impact factors / options prior to making an arrest. Some of these factors include:
 - Number of officers available;
 - Number of persons to be arrested;
 - Proximity of subject(s) to be arrested;
 - Mood of the crowd and potential impact of the arrest;
 - The offence itself and the need for immediate action;
 - Person or officer is at risk of harm;
 - The effect of failure to arrest;
 - Alternative strategies:
 - Evidence gathering team;
 - Personal identification and description;
 - If time or action is not critical, consult with your NCO
 - Disengage

Notification Requirements

It is critical that events on the ground are effectively transmitted in a timely manner to Supervisors and the Incident Commander.

- Crowd action / reactions
- Identification of potential troublemakers
- Use of force by police or assaultive behaviour by crowd
- Arrests
- Incidents involving or requiring a police response
- Any information that will assist in decision making for Supervisors or the Incident Commander.
- Supervisors are to evaluate information and notify Incident Commander via radio.

Due to the size and scope of the event, decision makers are dependant on officers and supervisors providing accurate and timely information.

Reports must be submitted for all incidents.

All Use of Force incidents shall be reported and documented as per policy.

Supervisors will provide Leads with an accurate summary of events prior to end of their tour of duty.

This summary will include:

- Number of arrests
- Number of incidents and synopsis of incidents
- Report of Use of Force by police
- Any injuries to police personnel
- Any injuries to citizens

All managers and coordinators will provide the Incident Commander with details of all reports, events and issues arising during their tour of duty. A summary report based on all information submitted will be prepared by the Incident Commander and forwarded to the Event Commander.

5.1.1 Radio Frequencies/Talk Groups

- i. OPS Communications Services is aware of this event and has dedicated dispatchers monitoring the talk channels; and
- ii. All members shall log onto Special 3 – Operating Channel and Special 6 – Logistics Channel.

5.1.2 Call-Signs

- i. All external partners who are deployed to this event, shall obtain their dedicated call-sign during the officer briefing.

Appendix A- Maps

Existing Road Closures and Traffic Points

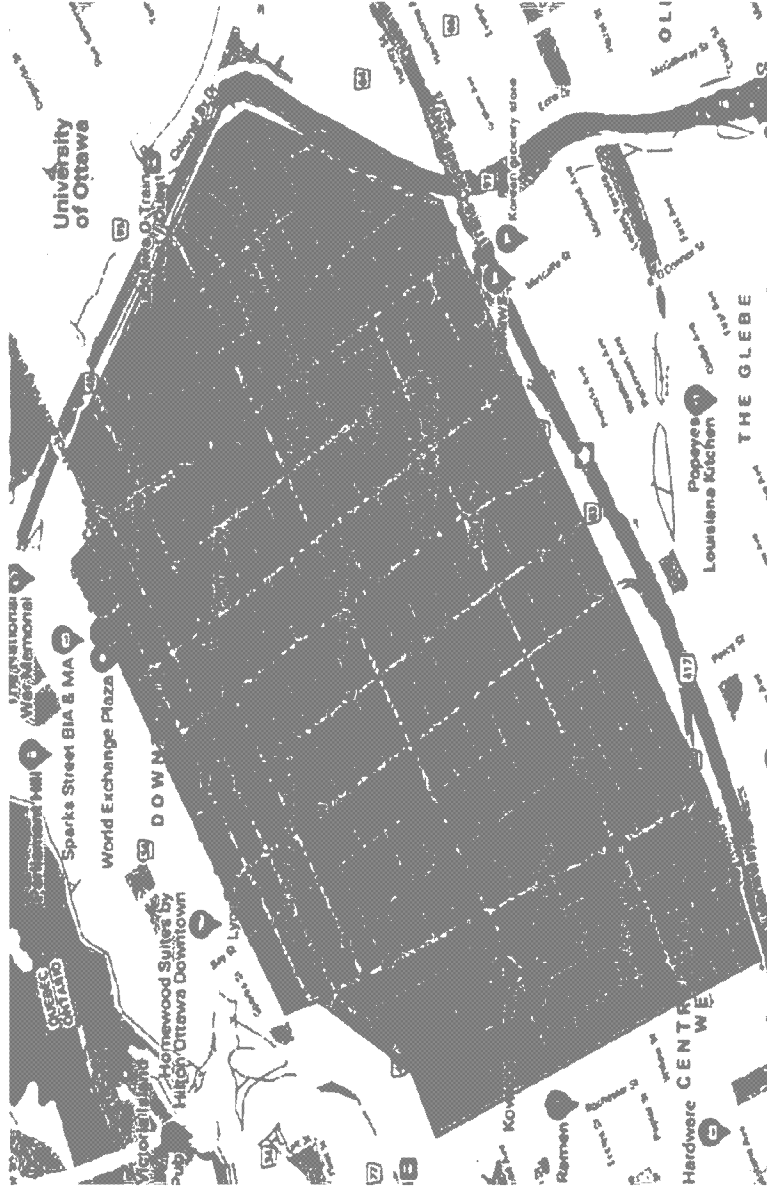




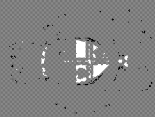


[APG]

COMMUNITY MEETING



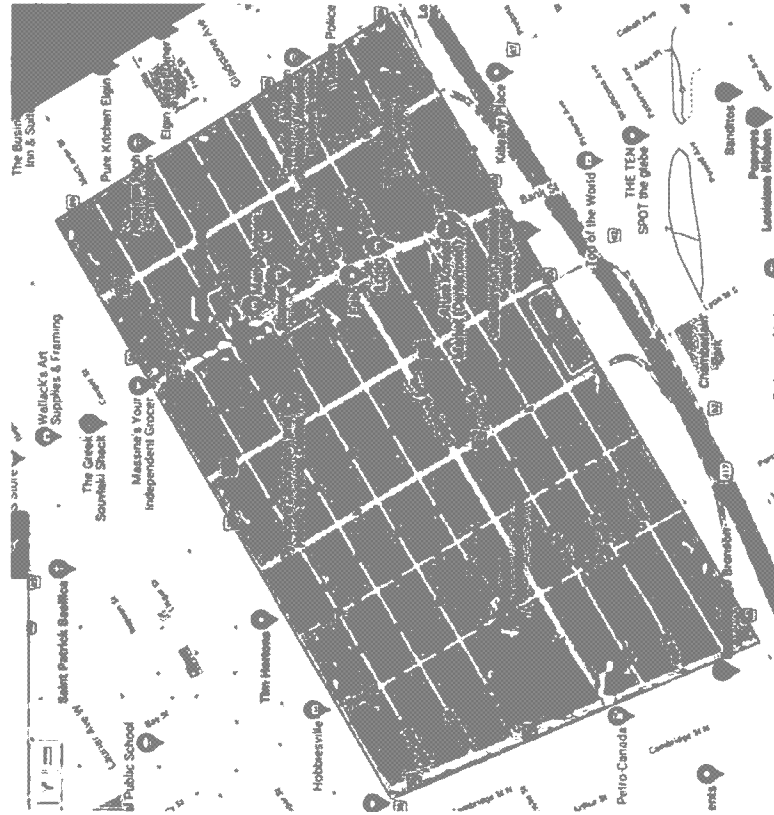
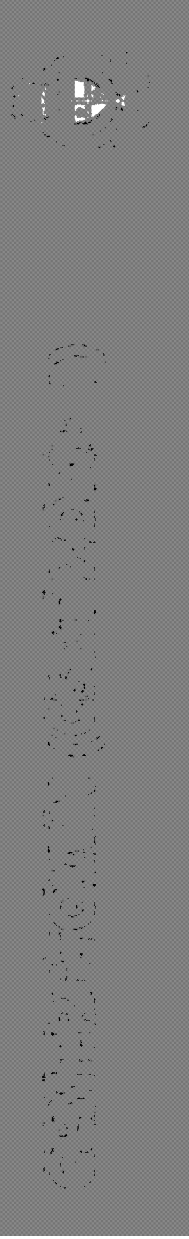
Ottawa Police Service- Briefing Power Point Presentation



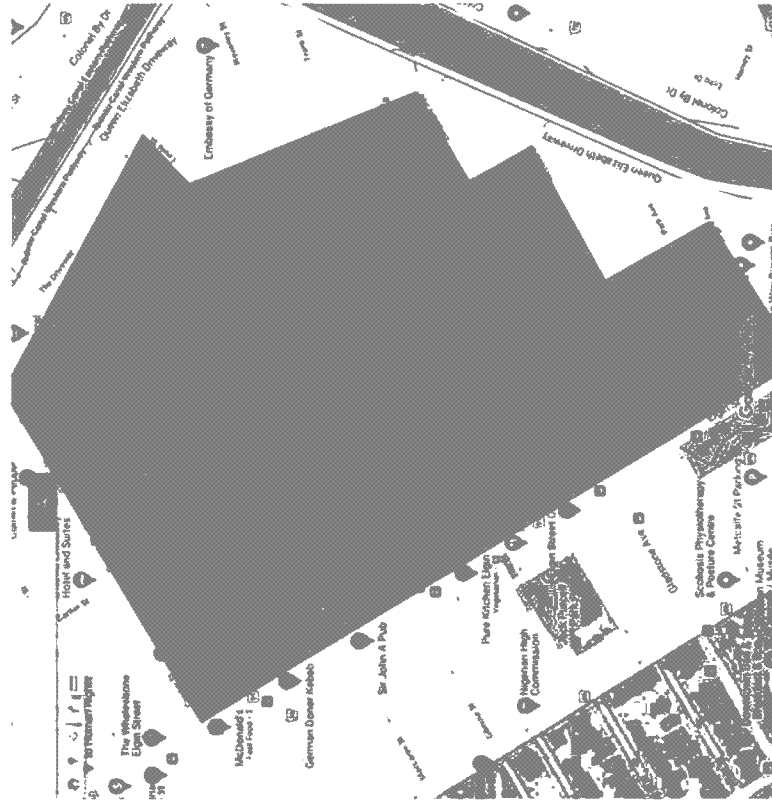
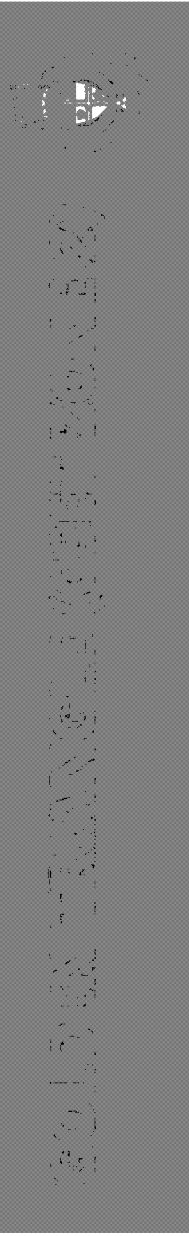
2023-2024 - 2025-2026



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Zone 1 will include
Centertown, north of
Catherine, including Metcalfe to
Bronson and Somerset St West



Zone 2 will be The Golden Triangle, all areas east of Elgin St, South of Cooper St, and bound by the Queen Elizabeth Driveway.

#

Appendix B- Injunction Order

section 101 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, Rule 40.01 of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, and section 12 of the *Class Proceedings Act*.

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any persons having notice of this Order are hereby restrained and enjoined from using air horns or train horns, other than those on a motor vehicle of a municipal fire department, in the geographic location anywhere in the City of Ottawa, in the vicinity of downtown Ottawa, being any streets north of Highway 417, otherwise known as the Queensway, for 10 days from the date of this Order.
3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Defendants Barber, Dichter and Lich forthwith direct that they communicate this Order through their social media and other channels to all persons they know who are or who have been participating in the Freedom Convoy Protest in Ottawa, Ontario, from January 28, 2022, to the present day;
4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any police officer with the Ottawa Police Service, and/or the appropriate police authority in the jurisdiction in question (the "Police"), shall have authorization to arrest and remove any person who has knowledge of this Order and who the Police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe is contravening or has contravened any provision of this Order.
5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Police shall retain discretion:
 - a. as to the timing and manner of enforcement of this Order, and specifically retain discretion as to the timing and manner of arrest and removal of any person pursuant to this Order; and
 - b. to detain and release any person without arrest who the Police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe is contravening, or has contravened, any provisions of this Order, upon that person agreeing in writing to abide by this Order.
6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any peace officer and any member of the Police who arrests or arrests and removes any person pursuant to this Order shall have authorization to release that person from arrest upon that person agreeing in writing to obey this Order;
7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, provided the terms of this Order are complied with, the Defendants and other persons remain at liberty to engage in a peaceful, lawful and safe protest.
8. **NOTICE OF THIS ORDER** may be given by: posting copies of this Order in or around downtown Ottawa; reading the Order to any person, including but not limited to reading the Order over an amplification system publishing this Order

online, including on social media accounts associated with the Defendants, and by distributing copies of this Order to media including CBC, Radio-Canada, CTV, Global News and all daily newspapers in the Ottawa-Gatineau area.

9. **THIS ORDER** shall not apply to persons acting in the course of or in the exercise of a statutory duty, power or authority.

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the costs of this motion shall be in the cause.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the parties shall appear before the Court in Ottawa by videoconference on February 16, 2022 at 10:00am for the hearing of a motion to continue this Order.

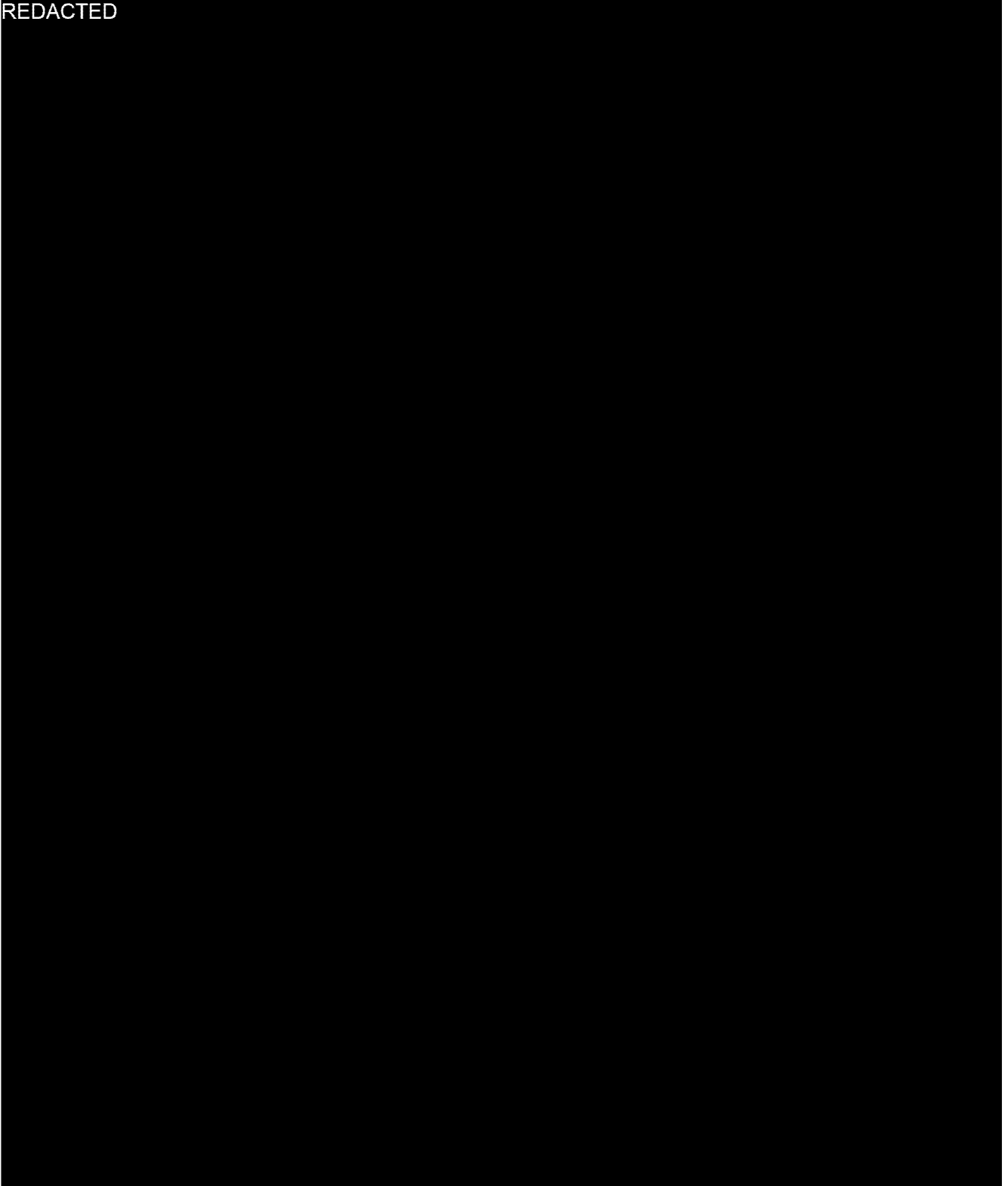
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Appendix C- Related Events

REDACTED



REDACTED



REDACTED



Appendix D- OPS -Unified Maintenance Support Plan

REDACTED

[APG]

REDACTED

[APG]

Appendix E – Authorities

Authorities

The OPP recognize our actions must occur within the scope of the rights and freedoms provided in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. These rights and freedoms govern our every action.

Canadian Criminal Code

Disobeying Order of the Court (Court Injunction / dual procedure offence)

127 (1) Every one who, without lawful excuse, disobeys a lawful order made by a court of justice or by a person or body of persons authorized by any Act to make or give the order, other than an order for the payment of money, is, unless a punishment or other mode of proceeding is expressly provided by law, guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Note: Jurisprudence indicates the Court order (injunction) itself is mandatory, but the Court's authorization for police enforcement action recognizes the power of the police Site Commander to take enforcement action that accounts for public safety, police officer safety, police resourcing, and on-going damage to public and private interests. While the injunction and police enforcement clause gives discretion to the police Site Commander for the timing and intensity of police actions, the Court has an expectation that the order will be enforced as soon as possible. This gives a limited window of opportunity for police to receive the order, develop the operational plan, ensure safety, and implement the order.

Intimidation

423 (1) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do, or to do anything that he or she has a lawful right to abstain from doing,

- (g) blocks or obstructs a highway.

Mischief

430 (1) Everyone commits mischief who wilfully

- (a) destroys or damages property;
- (b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;
- (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property; or
- (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property.

Ontario Police Service Act

Duties of police Officer

42(1) The duties of a police officer include:

- Preserving the peace
- Preventing crime and others offences and providing assistance an encouragement to other persons in their prevention.

Ontario Highway Traffic Act

- ☐ Multiple potential HTA offences

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.